

LATEST NEWS  
BY TELEGRAPH.

## BEECHER'S ANSWER.

## He Explicitly Denies Tilton's Charges.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Beecher has made a preliminary statement in reply to Tilton, denying in total the charge of the latter, and warmly saying he cherishes a pure feeling, such as a gentleman might honorably offer to a Christian woman, and which she might receive and reciprocate without moral scruple. He rejects with indignation every imputation which reflects upon her honor or his own. He criticizes Tilton's charges, and recognizes the measures which make it of transcendent importance to himself, the Church and the cause of public morality, that a full answer shall be given to them, and he looks to the committee of investigation to search the matter to the bottom and vindicate him. He concludes: "I do not propose to analyze and contest at this time the extraordinary paper of Mr. Tilton, but there are two allegations which I can't permit to pass without special notice. They refer to the only two incidents which Mr. Tilton pretends to have witnessed personally—the one an alleged scene in my house, while looking over engravings, and the other a chamber scene, in his own house. His statements concerning these are absolutely false. Nothing of the kind ever occurred, nor any semblance of any such things. They are now brought to my notice for the first time. To every statement which connects me dishonorably with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, or which in any wise would impugn the honor and purity of this beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial."

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## MRS. TILTON'S STATEMENT

NEW YORK, July 23.—Mrs. Tilton's statement is published. She begins with the expression that the imperative necessity, which is forced upon her to pick anew the pains and sorrows she had for the last ten years, daily schooled herself to bury and forgive, is the saddest act of her life, a sense of the provision of her life, faith almost compels her now to stand aside till God himself delivers. Yet she sees in the act of her husband an urgent call and privilege from which she shrinks not. To reply in detail to the twenty-two articles of arraignment she will not attempt at present, but if called upon to testify to each and all of them shall not hesitate to do so. She solemnly avers that long before the Woodhull publication, she knows the insinuation and direct statement of her husband to have repeated to her very near relatives and friends, the substance of the accusations which shock the moral sense of the entire community this day. Many times she says, when hearing that certain persons had spoken ill of him, he has went me to chide them for so doing, and then and there I learned he had been before me with his calumnies against myself so that I was speechless. The reiteration in his statement that he had persistently striven to hide these so called facts, is utterly false, as his hatred of Mr. Beecher has existed these many years and the determination to ruin Mr. Beecher has been the one aim of his life. Again the perjury with which the holiest love wife ever offered has been recklessly discovered in this publication reaches well high to sacrifice, and added to this the endeavor, like the early scandal of Mrs. Woodhull, to make my own words condemn me, has no parallel. Most conspicuously my letter quoting the reading of Griffith Gaunt. Had Mr. Tilton read the pure character of Catherine, he would have seen that I lifted myself beside it as near as any human being may affect the ideal. But it was her character and not the incidents of fiction succeeding it, to which I referred. Hers was not a sin of criminal act or thought. A like confession with hers I made to Mr. Tilton in telling of my love to my friend and pastor one year before, and I now add that notwithstanding all misrepresentations and anguish of soul, I owe to my acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Beecher and to no other human instrumentality, that encouragement in my mental life and that growth toward the divine nature which enabled me to walk daily in a lively hope of the life beyond.

## She Explains Some of Her Letters.

The shameless charges in articles seven, eight and nine are fearfully false in each and every particular. The letter referred to in Mr. Tilton's tenth paragraph, was obtained from me by importunity, and by representations that it was necessary for him to use in the then pending difficulties with Mr. Bowen. I was then sick, high up to death. I signed whatever he requested, without knowing or understanding its import. The paper I have never seen, and do not know what statements it contained. In charged with a letter of mine addressed to Mr. Francis Moulton, quoted to prove that I never desired a separation, or was advised by Mr. or Mrs. Beecher to leave my husband, I reply that the letter was of Mr. Tilton's own, which he induced me to copy and sign as my own; an act which, in my weakness and mistaken thought to help him, I have too often committed during these unhappy years. The implication that the harmony of the home was unbroken till Mr. Beecher entered it, as a frequent guest and friend, is a lamentable satire upon the household where he himself, years before, laid the corner stone of free love and desecrated it.

## Why She Left Her Home.

Up to the time of my departure, so that the atmosphere was not only godless, but impure for my children, and

in this effort and throes of agony, I would fain lift my daughters and all womanhood from the insidious and diabolical teachings of these latter days, his frequent efforts to prove me insane, of weak mind, insignificant and mean presence, all rank in the category of heartlessness, selfishness and falsehood, having its climax in his present endeavor to convince the world that I am or ever have been unable to distinguish between an innocent and a guilty love.

## Her Declaration of Innocence.

In summing up the whole matter, Mrs. Tilton says: "I affirm myself before God to be innocent of the crime laid upon me. That I never have been guilty of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher in thought or deed, nor has he ever offered to me an indecorous or improper proposal. To the further charge that I was led away from my home by Mr. Beecher's friends, and by the advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who in advance of my appearing before the committee, arranged with me the questions and answers which are to constitute my testimony on Mr. Beecher's behalf, I answer that this is again untrue, having never seen the lawyer until introduced to him a few moments before the arrival of the committee, by my step father, Judge Morse. She says she saw "well nigh with blinding eyes, that Tilton had put into execution, the almost daily threat of his life, that he lived to crush out Mr. Beecher; that the God of battles was in him; that he had always been Mr. Beecher's superior, and all that he had in path, wife, children, or reputation, if need be, should fall before this purpose."

## The Free Love Apostle Opens Her Mouth.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Victoria Woodhull is here. She declares that the statement attributed to her in regard to her relation with Theodore Tilton, is absolutely without foundation. She says she will reserve what she has to say on the Beecher-Tilton matter till both parties have exhausted themselves.

## What Tilton Said on Cross Examination.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The following is a portion of the Tilton cross examination before the Beecher investigating committee:

Question—Have you not frequently asserted the purity of your wife?

Answer—No, I have always had a strong technical use of words. I have always used words that conveyed that impression. I have taken pains to say that she was a delicate Christian woman. That necessarily carried the other, as he took it. I do not think it carried the whole. I have said that Elizabeth was a tender, delicate, kindly Christian woman, which I think she is.

Q.—Have you not stated that she was as pure as an angel?

A.—No, I have not sought to give Elizabeth a good character. I have always wanted to do so. I think she deserves a good character. I think she is better than most of us, better than I am. I do not believe in point of actual moral goodness, barring some drawbacks, that there is in this Committee so white a soul as Elizabeth Tilton.

To the question as to his wife's devotion and purity of life, witness said she was pure, unless a technical meaning was applied to the word purity. She sought consolation of her pastor and he took advantage of her orthodox views to make the net and mesh in which he ensnared her, and for which witness held him in contempt, which no other English words could describe.

Q.—You say a year after what you state as Mrs. Tilton's confession, she insisted she had not violated her marriage vows?

A.—Yes, Elizabeth was in a sort of vaporous mood; she was between light and dark; she could not see it was wrong. She mentioned it to her mother in my presence—that she had not done wrong. She can not bear to do wrong. A sense of having done wrong is enough to crush her. She naturally seeks for her own peace of conscience. She never would have had these relations if she had supposed at the time they were wrong. Elizabeth never does anything that at the time seems wrong. For such a large moral nature there is lack of a certain balance and equipoise. She has not a will that guides and restrains; but Elizabeth never does at any time that which does not have the stamp of her conscience at the time upon it.

Q.—Do you say that she did or did not insist that she had violated her marriage vows?

A.—She always was saying that it never seemed to her wrong, and she said: "Theodore, I do not see that I have now wronged you." Tilton described in detail the improper caress which occurred in the parlor while looking over engravings, saying that Beecher touched silly Mrs. Tilton's lower limbs. He said of the bedroom scene: that he went to the room door; Elizabeth came and she was surprised at finding me; Mr. Beecher was sitting in a red plush rocking chair with his vest unbuttoned; his face colored like a rose, when I saw him.

Q.—Was the explanation satisfactory to you on that occasion?

A.—Entirely so. I should have thought nothing of it had I not wondered at the door being locked.

Q.—What was the explanation given which you found satisfactory?

A.—The annoyance of the children. My wife said: "Ours and the neighbors' children were making a noise; she wanted a quiet talk with Mr. Beecher, and so she locked herself in."

Q.—That satisfied you?

A.—Yes. It was entirely reasonable.

## Tilton Publishes a Card.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Tilton publishes a card calling public attention to the fact that the Plymouth Church committee, in its publication of the testimony, omits the most important

fact; namely: that the criminality which his sworn statement charged upon Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, was confessed to Tilton, not only by his wife, but by Beecher. Furthermore, to Mr. Moulton, as the friend and counselor of both. And still further, more, that Moulton's mediation between Beecher and Tilton was based on the one sole fact of this pre-existing criminality between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

## WASHINGTON.

## Blue Coats Wanted in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A telegram was received at the Executive Mansion this morning, from acting Governor Davis, of Mississippi, stating that party feeling in Vicksburg was very high on account of the election to take place August 4th, and requesting the presence of United States troops to prevent any outbreak. The telegram was forwarded to the President at Long Branch.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Mayor and Postmaster of Vicksburg have telegraphed the President, protesting against troops being sent to that city in accordance with the application of the Lieut. Governor.

The protest of prominent citizens of Vicksburg, including Mayor and Postmaster, against Gov. Davis' demand for troops, was received by the Secretary of War this morning and at once forwarded to the President at Patterson, N. J. The President telegraphed last night his approval of the action of the Secretary in sending troops to Vicksburg and requested that all dispatches on the subject be forwarded to him at Long Branch, and also authorized the Secretary to use his discretion in the matter. The Mayor and Postmaster claim there is no necessity whatever for troops. Secretary Belknap, also this morning received from acting Governor Davis, a telegram stating that the particulars had been forwarded by mail and suspended the order directing troops should be sent to Vicksburg, until the statement of Davis is received.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims met to-day at the Department of State. All the Judges are present, viz: Wells, of Michigan, who is the presiding Judge, and Judges Raynor, of North Carolina; Ryerson, of New Jersey; Porter, of Pennsylvania, and Davis, Clerk of the Court. Ex-Postmaster General Cresswell having been designated by the President as counsel for the Government was also present. After organization the court proceeded to the consideration of the rules to govern the proceedings before them and to other business, including the appointment of R. W. C. Mitchell as their photographer, and adjourned until to-morrow, when they will resume the subject of the rules. No claims will be heard here. Other rooms will be provided in the Department of Justice.

## ANOTHER FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 22.—At four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the fine stone front block, Nos. 121 and 123 State street, occupied by E. F. Hallist and Co., dealers in carpets, and Gilles Bros. & Co., jewellers. Their stocks were completely destroyed and their losses are heavy, as the firms were extensive dealers. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## HOME NEWS.

## Ex Secretary McCullough Down on Indiana Democrats.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Ex-Secretary McCullough being interviewed upon the financial question, approved the platform advocated in the platform of the recent Indiana Democratic Convention of paying the five-twenties in greenbacks as the first step towards repudiation.

Yesterday morning when the *Gazette* composers took the vacant places of the Union composers went home, it was deemed necessary that they should be escorted by policemen. During the day threats had been made by the Union men against the new composers, and in one instance a letter was sent to the sister of one of the printers, saying if her brother did not leave the composing room there would be bloodshed. Last night, after the regular midnight lunch, a number of composers were seized with severe vomiting and purging, accompanied by a burning sensation in the throat and stomach. Several of them were compelled to go home. It is supposed that the coffee was poisoned, some of which was preserved and a chemical analysis will be made of it to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The *Ledger* personal inserted by Mr. Ross informs the child stealers that the money is ready, and asks, "how shall I know your agent?"

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Mr. Wiltman and his wife were attacked in the woods, in Talbot co. of this State, on Saturday night by two negroes. Mrs. Wiltman was killed with a club and her husband terribly beaten. One of the murderers who had attempted to commit suicide was afterwards arrested and narrowly escaped lynching.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Harvest is progressing throughout the State. The yield of grain is much larger than that of last season.

LITTLE ROCK, July 21.—The subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Sawyer and Ward, of the Congressional Investigating Committee on Arkansas Affairs, commenced taking testimony Saturday.

## Minnesota Grasshopper Plague.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—Crop reports from all parts of Minnesota show that the grasshoppers have undoubtedly

destroyed a million and a half bushels of wheat, and liable to destroy another half million.

## A Water Spout and Flood Drowns Twenty-Five Persons.

Hudson, N. Y., July 25.—The balloon under charge of Prof. Donaldson, containing representatives of leading New York newspapers, which ascended yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, landed in Germantown, near this city, at 5:24 o'clock this morning. It again ascended to a high altitude, made a circle around the city and proceeded in a southerly direction.

CATSKILL, July 25.—Donaldson's balloon passed over here at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The rope being in reaching distance, it was taken hold of by a man on the ground and a conversation was held. Inquiries were made by aeronauts as to the locality, &c., at which they threw out ballast and ascended, going in a northern direction, before a fair breeze.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—Professor Donaldson and his balloon came down about 8 miles north of this place at 6 P. M. Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says that a terrible water-spout burst in the mountain yesterday and swept through the town, killing twenty persons and causing a great destruction of property.

Another dispatch from Eureka says the water-spout crossed the Central Pacific railroad track between Humboldt, Wells and Fargo, injuring it so that the western bound emigrant train can not get through to-day.

LATER.—A Dispatch from Eureka gives the particulars of the storm yesterday. It had been raining with great violence from early in the morning till noon, when the cloud burst on the lofty range of mountains to eastward and a vast volume of water washed down the canon where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by the fearful rush of water which constantly increased in violence, depth and impetuosity. People are hemmed in and every moment houses were torn from their foundations and swept away with the occupants. Ropes were procured and a line formed, and the brave men thus protected, dashed into the torrent, saving many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. Roger Robinson, reporter of the *Sentinel*, is among the drowned. The *Sentinel* office was swept away. Bodies are being brought to the court house as fast as recovered. Three Chinamen were lost. Ninety houses were swept away, and all that part of town in which is situated dance houses and other places of amusement is gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. It is believed the total loss of life will reach 25 or 30.

## Heavy Floods with Loss of Life and Property.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The following is the heading of the *Pittsburgh* papers of this morning: "Terrible rain in the city. Streets dripping and houses flooded. Great destruction of life and property. Sixteen bodies recovered and others missing. The Union depot afloat. It is reported that fifty lives are lost."

GREEN LAKE, WIS., July 27.—A tornado passed through this village this morning, doing considerable damage, but no loss of life.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A dispatch from Echo says the loss by the flood is estimated at \$150,000. Several more bodies have been recovered and a number are still missing.

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 26.—The *Times*, (radical) of yesterday says there is no further apprehension of trouble, and no need for troops. An officer of General Emery's staff arrived here to-day and is interviewing the leading members of both the negro and white parties.

## The Pittsburgh Floods.

PITTSBURGH, July 27.—There were heavy showers all day yesterday, but at night the rain fell in a deluge. A fearful loss of life is reported in Allegheny. The tunnel of the Panhandle railroad is flooded with four feet of water. It is impossible for trains to pass. The torrent from the hills swept houses from their foundations, tearing them to pieces. The loss of life is estimated at 50. The new iron bridge at Carson street was swept away and a large number of coal barges, thus far sixteen bodies have been recovered.

## Tragedy in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—Wm. Dardis was found dead on the floor of his bed chamber yesterday morning from the effects of morphine, and in the bed was found Sue Morgan, an abandoned woman, with whom he had been living. She was insensible from the effects of the same drug, but by means of a stomach pump she was restored to consciousness and was then arrested on suspicion of having poisoned Dardis, as she had been heard to threaten his life for assaulting her.

An attempt was made Thursday evening by a mob of negroes at Austin, Miss., to lynch Geo. R. Smith, who a few weeks ago killed a negro, and but for the prompt action of the Sheriff, who agreed to put Smith in jail, he would have been hung. Since then the negroes have been guarding the jail, but the authorities fearing they may renew their attempt to lynch Smith, have asked for troops to protect the jail.

## Murder and Rape in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 27.—A horrible case of rape and murder was revealed in Stallbush yesterday morning. The victim was Miss Marietta N. Ball, teacher in a district school three miles east of this village. After closing her school last Friday afternoon, she set out to visit a friend living a mile distant, her course being over a lonely road partially through woods. She was missed by her friends on Saturday evening, and search was made. Her body was found Sunday morning at 1 o'clock. It had been conveyed about forty rods into the woods, leaving traces of blood on the way. Miss Ball was a girl of uncommon muscular power. Appearances indicate that she

made a desperate resistance. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, and the real perpetrator is probably still at large. Intense excitement prevails.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## Grand Carlist Victory in Spain.

MADRID, July 21.—An official report of the loss of Cuba has been received. The defense was brave and obstinate to the last.

On the 13th the Republicans defending Faubourg Carrieste, repelled three assaults made by Don Alphonso with 8,000 men. The Carlists ultimately captured Faubourg. The Republicans retired to the principal square of the town and refused to surrender. Four more attacks were made upon them, in each of which the Carlists met with repulse. During the morning of the 15th, after the firing had lasted fifty-six hours, the Carlists gained the square. The Republicans began to retreat to a citadel when they suddenly encountered a fresh force of 4,000 Carlists who, by some unexplained means, had gained possession of the citadel. Gen. Z'glesias, the Republican commander, and all his officers and men then surrendered as prisoners of war. The Carlists sacked and burned many houses, murdered many inhabitants, made heavy requisitions for provisions, demanded a contribution amounting in aggregate to two years' taxes to be paid by the city and destroyed the fortifications. The enemy reported their loss at 150 killed and 700 wounded.

PARIS, July 22.—In the Assembly to-day the Minister on foreign affairs stated that it was impossible for France to hold aloof from the Brussels Congress, but that the Government would undertake nothing in connection with it without the consent of the Assembly.

The Government will insist on the exclusion of naval questions, in accordance with the example of England.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* Paris special says the committee of thirty have agreed to the electoral bill fixing the age of a voter at 25, providing for elections by arrondissements, instead of departments, and giving an additional member to every fifty thousand inhabitants.

MADRID, July 26.—A terrible landslide occurred at Alava, in the Province of Navarre. The overhanging rocks fell upon and utterly destroyed the village. The disaster was so sudden that few of the inhabitants escaped. 200 corpses have already been recovered.

A Carlist magazine exploded last week at Quiza, by which thirty men were killed and a large number wounded.

LONDON, July 26.—An extensive open air demonstration against the money grant to Prince Leopold was made by the Republicans in Clerkenwell to-day.

The Nationalists of Limerick propose to give a dinner in honor of John Mitchell, who recently arrived from America. It is reported that the home member of Parliament will retire in order to give Mitchell an opportunity of being returned to the vacant seat. Detectives are watching Mitchell's movements.

Abraham Brewster, formerly Attorney General, is dead.

LONDON, July 27, 5:30 A. M.—The morning papers announce upon official authority, that Prince Leopold is seriously ill. Although there is no cause for alarm, his recovery will necessarily be tedious.

A spirit of the *Daily News* reports a number of the delegates to Congress have arrived in Brussels. The session opens to-day, but the sitting will be devoted only to the exchange of credentials and other preliminaries.

Sir Alfred Horsford, is the Representative of Great Britain.

VIENNA, July 26.—A shock of an earthquake was felt here to-day during a violent storm of rain and hail. It is reported that on the border of Moravia several lives were lost and fifty houses were destroyed and many vineyards were flooded and ruined at Asgera, where it is rumored only 14 of the inhabitants escaped.

PARIS, July 26.—In the Assembly to-morrow, on the presentation of the report of the committee on Parliamentary Initiative on a motion for the dissolution offered by Leon de Malleville and Duvall, the Left will move that the Assembly do not separate until the question of dissolution is decided.

The Conservative journals to-day earnestly appeal to absent Deputies of their party to return. Fears that the dissolution will be carried are prevalent, and tend to flatten funds.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Impartial*, in a strongly-worded article, denounces a view of complexity of France with the Carlists, and declares if diplomatic representations prove ineffectual, Spain must adopt a cold attitude toward France and seek a more congenial alliance.

French journals assert that the Spanish frontier is well guarded by the French authorities, and the command of war which reaches the Carlists are imported by sea from England.

## The Situation in France.

PARIS, July 27.—The Committee of Thirty have adopted and the Government has accepted the proposition of M. Payas Dupont, introduced in the Assembly on the 15th inst., for the creation of a Senate, which provides that the Senate shall consist of 100 members nominated by the President and 130 selected from and by the Assembly, the Cardinals, Marshals and Admirals to be members ex-officio. Also, that the President of the Senate shall become Provisional President of the Republic in the event of a vacancy, and the President of the Republic be empowered to dissolve the Assembly with the approval of the Senate.

The Committee on Parliamentary Initiative have agreed to recommend that M. Leon de Malleville's motion in

favor of the dissolution of the Assembly be reconsidered. They have also examined a similar motion introduced by M. Duvall. Their report on the above motions will be presented to the Assembly next Monday, and the question of dissolution will consequently again be raised before that of prorogation, which was made in order for Tuesday. The Republicans are actively agitating for the dissolution and hope to have a majority Monday, as many Conservative Deputies are absent.

## LIFE ALONG THE RAILROAD.

## How They Work and Live Along the Cincinnati Southern Road.

POWELL'S STATION, July 23, 1874.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: The drought has become alarming in our community, and the candidates who scour our section, say that after canvassing the entire county they can't tell where crops need rain the worst. Old men say we can't make one fourth crop of corn. For some days the twist has remained over night in the blade. The grass has wilted down on pasture lands. Gardens are about used up for good. Sweet potatoes seem to stand the drought finely, but Irish potatoes are generally given over for a failure. But during this writing a light rain, with fine prospects for more, is falling. This will cheer up pastures, late corn, potatoes, gardens, etc. We hear men say that springs are getting lower than usual.

We have a great many grasshoppers, but not an unusual amount for the time of year. What few we have we just let 'em hop where they please; they can't injure us; we have nothing for them to eat, and if they can stand it parading en masse around our fields on quarter rations, waiting for a rain to infuse life into the grass, we say to 'em, flank into it.

A friend of ours lately from the Cincinnati Southern road gives rather a gloomy picture of the moral and civil prospects along the works that lie through the mountains. In some places Sundays are put in at base-ball, card playing and hunting. A good deal of whisky drinking and fighting is done. One day a party of railroad hands started to Wartburg for whisky. They got into a row with a man and knocked him in the head with a rock, which, they thought, had killed him. As they returned, being intoxicated, they picked a fuss with another young man, and began rocking him down the river bank. When he could go no farther for the river, he returned the compliment, whereupon the rowdies shot at him. He split the river and escaped to the other side. One night a general row took place on the road near Wartburg. It commenced between a boss and the hostler. Boss knocked hostler down and was pegging into him, when the boss' brother seized a pick handle and rushed in to help him. He was told the hostler was on top, whereupon he commenced pick handling the top man with a vengeance. It is said he changed the direction of his blows in a twinkling, when he found he was punching his brother. At about this juncture, a stable hand, with comb and brush in hand, rushed in to see the fight. The boss was up by this time, and seeing the comb and brush thought they were brickbats, whereupon he knocked the fellow down backwards off the porch into a pile of picks, shovels, etc., completely skinning him to pieces. He got up running, and didn't stop soon. By this time the two brothers were mad enough to fight all night, and having one or two more urgent cases they set to work and soon had the commissary clerk knocked down and kicked out of doors. Their next man was a doctor. They floored him, and one of them taking a position astride of his stomach, churned him, while the other poked his pistols in "dock's" ears and twisted them around like boring with a gimlet, until the skin was bored off.

That same night a row took place between some darkies, in which brickbats, pistols, &c., were freely used. A negro came into the next day to get his wounds dressed. When the bandage was taken off, a ball dropped out of his head, not a pistol ball—but his eye-ball.

Our informant says female society is very scarce there; he would work all week, and walk two miles to see a woman s'apron hanging on a clothes-line. Only saw one woman in two months, and she was riding man-fashion to mill. Had very little to eat out there. He got so thin he couldn't make a shadow, and when he got home had to lean up against the fence to halloo, and then his voice sounded like a jaybird or a tin whistle.

But with all the evils of the railroad country, there is a chance for religious worship. The shanties are built in rows, and it often occurs that men are in one room at prayer meeting while the rooms on either side are filled with men drinking, dancing, playing cards, gambling, etc.

The rain has passed. We are jubilant over it.

ROY.

A correspondent of the *Memphis Avalanche* talks strong about a "funding ring" and the present "close corporation" as follows:

It is very sad to think "how valueless Tennessee bonds and Tennessee credit will become," unless the Funding Ring is endorsed in the State platform on which the next Democratic candidate for Governor is to stand, but the Ring may as well understand now, once and for all, that no man can be elected on such a platform, even with a State Bank plank, against a Civil Rights champion, for the honest masses have determined to fund the Funders along with the State debt, and any attempt to secure an endorsement of their acts by the State Convention soon to assemble will be met in a manner that will effectually settle the question for all time to come, and it is useless for them to try to divert public opinion from this question by beating State Bank tom toms, or howling about Civil Rights bills, for both will be met and squelched."